WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1888.

# MORE RULES ADOPTED.

THE GOVERNMENT READY TO PUT ON THE SCREWS.

Empowering the Speaker With Extraordinary Privileges Which Will Affect History and the Rights of Constituents to Know What Their Members

LONDON, Feb. 29 .- The discussion of the new procedure rules was resumed in the house of commons to-day, that empowering the speaker to take a vote by simply a rising of the members being taken up. Mr. Bradlaugh said this was a grave question, as it affected the rights of the electors to know how the members yoted. The constituents would regard it as a measure to shield from responsibility, and it would strike a blow the parliamentary influence on the

country.

Hugh C. Childers and others urged the importance of recording the names of persons voting in the minority. Mr. Dillon condemned it as retrogressive in striking a blow at the most important function of the house, which was to keep the government in union with the opinions of the

the house, which was to keep the government in unison with the opinions of the country. Chairman Courtney, of the ways and means committee, urged an adoption of a provision that the names of those voting in the minority be recorded. The rule was adopted—236 to 93.

In a letter to Secretary Balfour Mr. Witson Noble charged that Campbell Bannerman said the Irish magistrates, besides being appointed and removed by the executive, receive daily orders from Dublin Castle. Balfour replies by saying that if the assertion means that the executive communicates with the magistrates regarding cases they are to try it is a scandalous libel. No such communication is made directly or indirectly, and if Campbell Bannerman acted differently while secretary he deserved impeachment. peachment.
The police are baffled at the sudden dis-

appearance of Sullivan, the American fighter. They have endeavored to prevent his mill with Mitchell. his mill with Mitchell.

The St. Petersburg bank for foreign trade
has issued a circular stating that its capital
of 20,000,000 roubles is intact. This is in
answer to the reports that there had been
considerable losses through depreciation in

considerable losses through depreciation in securities. Mr. Pyne, M. P., who was arrested in London, was to-day sentenced at Clonmel to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labor for violating the crimes act. An appeal was noted, and baif furnished. In the election at Deptford to day Wilfred Blunt was defeated, the vote being Darling, conservative, 4,345; Blunt, 4,070.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION.

BEHLIN, Feb. 29.—The alsen of the Ger-

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—The sleep of the German Crown Prince was disturbed in the early part of last night, but he slept from 4 this morning until 8. His expectorations are still tinged with blood, and the color has rather increased. The weather to-day is line. The balcony of the villa has been carpeted, and the prince sat out longer to-day than he has since the operation.

The Austrian government is arranging for a considerable increase of the army above the 800,000 limitation fixed by the law expiring in 1880. The government is behind other powers in respect to her military status, but it is proposed to remedy this.

A sleeping car company has been ordered.

this.

A sleeping car company has been ordered to prepare a train to remove the Crown Prince from San Remo to Berlin.

The Russian government has vainly endeavored to raise a loan of 250,000,000 to 600,000,000 rubles in Brussels, Parls, London, and America.

DESIRES PEAGE BUT PEARS NOT WAR.
PARIS, Feb. 29.—The debate on the foreigh tudget was begun in the chambers today. The Marquis de Breteuil reviewed
the situation caused by the triple alliance,
in whose stability he had no fath. In the
face of foreign countries there was no difference between monarchists and republicans in France. Bismarck was responsible
for the armaments which he said were
cruehing Europe, and France's duty was
to profit by the situation. It was additicult
task, as her form of government prevented
the conclusion of an alliance. It was
necessary to terminate the unstable character of the ministries, and especially important that the war and marine department should be free from such frequent
changes. When France was strong alliances would come of themselves. The Right
always placed the interest of the country DESIRES PEACE BUT PEARS NOT WAR. placed the interest of the country always placed the interest of the country above that of party. France must wish the ezar to remain arbiter of peace, and must seize every opportunity without undue demonstration to have him understand that France is a discreet friend. There was a good prospect of an early settlement of the difficulties with England, and he bened the relations between both and he hoped the relations between both would become more friendly. There was no ill-feeling against Italy, and a rap-proscought was hoped for. France should proschment was hoped for. France shows he prosured peace, but did not fear

# MAGGIE GUGAN'S MURDER,

Hacked to Pieces by a Brutal Mulatto Who Confesses. CHICAGO, Feb 28.—Zeph Davis, the mulatto accused of murdering Maggie Gugan, admits having killed her, but denies that he assaulted the girl. He says he told her to go to work Monday morning and some words passed between them which mad-

words passed between them which maddened him. He threw a hatchet at her, which struck her on the forehead. Then she began to strike at him and he hit her sgain on the head, she running toward a closet and he following her. She threw a pail at him, whereupon he struck her again and again with the hatchet until she fell dead. He then kicked her body into the closet and covered it with a number of leather bags, having been assister of Douglass Starr. At this time the other girls came into work. He said he wanted to let the body remain until night, when he would draw the money due him, but Mr. Green intended to have some coal put in, and he then knew the body would be found. During the afternoon he was sent on an errand, and on his return he saw a large crowd and the patrol wagon in front of the store, and he then knew that the body had been discovered. He hid in a freight train until night, when he rode to Forest and was caught. During the recital of the circumstances of the horrible crime Davis never Sluched or expressed regret for what he had done.

# MORRISON A CANDIDATE.

# Indiana Should First be Considered.

But Be is in the Field. Tuscana, Inc., Feb. 29,-To a direct question put to William R. Morrison by a prominent Democratic politician of city as to whether he wanted the nominstion for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Morrison wrote to the effect that Monison wrote to the effect that he thinks the wishes of Indiana should be considered first. If that state presents a good man for the position to the Democratic National Convention, in good and carrest faith, the wishes of the state should not be disregarded. He further says that if the position is to fall to some man outside of that state to consider him a candidate in the full sense of the word. Tals declaration from him is fresh from his pen.

# EIGHT MEN KILLED.

# A Horrible Crime in the Spanish Camp

Near Houston. HOUSTON, TEX., Feb. 29 .- On Sunday morning a negro but in the Spanish Camp. which is composed of negroes and desperado whites, was set on fire. As the occupants rushed out of the hut they were brutally shot down, sive being killed outright while two were consumed in the fire.

Near this place the body of a negro named
William Buttee was found hanging from a
tree. The horrible orime arose from a law
suit over a title to laud. TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

#### A Conference Between President Per-

kins and Chief Arthur. Curcaco, Feb. 20 .- Chief Arthur said to. day there was not a word of truth in the report that negotiations were in progress looking to a settlement of the strike. He s willing to meet the railroad half way, but no propositions have been either made or received. No concessions would be made on the 34 cents a mile rate, and the Brother-hood stands ready to discuss the other propositions. The road put the men in a false position by creating the impression that the men struck because of the thirteen propositions submitted. As a matter of fact, negotiations stopped on the 34 cents per mile rate, and the other ten propositions were never discussed.

chief Arthur also said that the Brother

per mile rate, and the other ten propositions were never discussed.
Chief Arthur also said that the Brotherbood never promised to run mail trains, and, while the road claims to have competent engineers, yet their request to have Brotherbood men run the mail trains disproves this. The chief also expressed his willingness to have the entire question referred to arbitration, the committee to be selected by the Brotherbood and railroad, the third by these two, and the Brotherhood agrees to abide by their decision. He said the men all along the line were firm and confident.

Judged by the number of trains run out to-day the Burlington is slightly ahead and has gained a point on the Brotherhood. The officials are so enthusiastic they predict a complete resumption of passenger traffic within the next two days. Every train on the Fennsylvania brings a number of Reading engineers who, the company says, are competent to take the places of the strikers. Crowds of applicants still swarm the offices, and the company says it will be an easy matter to fill all vacancies. Their aspearances, however, indicate that they are not in the habit of carning \$100 a month or over, and if many of them were engineers they must have been out of employment for a long time or have met with financial reverses. To a casual observer they look more like hangers on of a ward primary than skilled mechanics able to command good pay. One of the engineers said that the men employed to take their places would not be allowed to walk the tracks a month ago. Among those employed were John Chamberlain, who was discharged for failure to pass the colorblind test, and another, Charles Tyler, who was discharged for intoxication, has also been given an engine.

All passenger trains at the union depot and the milk train ran for the first time since the strike. Men have been engaged for freight traffic, but what will be done has not yet been decided.

Business is still paralyzed in the lumber districts. The union men are trying to fix an arrangement with the eng

lington.
All the suburban service of the Burling-

All the suburban service of the Burlington railroad was in good shape this morning, the trains running on time. From Nebraeks comes a report that nearly all passenger and some local freight trains are being run. All of the twenty-four engineers who came from New York last night have been found competent.

Mail trains in Nebraska are running all right except from McCook to Denver. Illinois and Iowa mail trains are all running. Some of the trains are from two to five hours late.

Illinois and lowa mail trains are all running. Some of the trains are from two to five hours late.

Chief Arthur has expressed high regard for the Knights of Labor and says they are stronger than two years ago, having purged themselves of many objectionable men.

The issue in the strike has been finally joined, and Chief Arthur is no longer recognized by the officials of the road, nor is the Brotherhood accorded recognition. To day the company issued a ukase directly to the men as individuals, calling on them to return at noon or be considered out of the company's service. Not a man accepted the invitation to return to his old place.

President Perkins, when informed that Chief Arthur was willing to arbitrate, said there was nothing to arbitrate, said there was nothing to arbitrate, because the demands make it impossible. The road, he says, cannot submit questions which relate to the best exercise of skill in the conduct of the road. No other questions are involved, as the managers have offered to equalize and adjust wages.

Within twenty four hours probably the great strike on the Chicago, Burtington and Quincy will be ended. C. E. Perkins, president of the road, to night personally met P. M. Arthur, chief of the cugineers' brotherhood, and reached a partial understanding. When they separated it was with the agreement that they should come torether again to morrow and in

it was with the agreement that they should

it was with the agreement that they should come together again to morrow and in friendly spirit resume the consideration of the difficulty between the company and its men, and bring it, if possible, to a quick and mutually satisfactory conclusion.

Whether the strike is settled to-morrow or not the affair is rapidly approaching a crisis. At the Union depot to-night 173 skilled engineers arrived from the east over the Fort Wayne, under contract with the Burlington road. They are Knights of Labor from the leading.

Pittsneng, Feb. 29.—The Knights of Labor Reading engineers will take the places of the Burlington engineers, but will return home provided Chief Arthur will withdraw the Brotherhood engineers from the Reading and Brooklyn elevated raliroads.

Five caploads of engineers and firement.

from the Reading and Brooklyn elevated railroads.

Five carloads of engineers and firemen, 200 in number, bound for Chicago, passed through this city this morning. Most of them were former employes of the Reading road. One of the party said there were 300 Reading engineers on strike, and the remainder would follow. They are all competent engineers and justify their action by saying it was a question of home and family with them, and the fact that the Brotherhood engineers took their places. There are 3,000 Reading men, all of whom may go to Chicago. Bailey, of the knights' executive board, did not sanction the movement, although admitting the Brotherhood had treated the Reading engineers badly.

Brotherhood had treated the Reading engineers badly.

READING, PA., Feb. 20.—Sixty Knights of Laber engineers and firemen passed through here to-day for Chicago to work on the Burlington "road. A party of seventy-five left Pottsville on the same mission, and requiling is still in progress. New York, Feb 29 —Over 100 engineers

and firemen were to-day engaged to take the places of strikers on the Burlington It is said 200 to 300 engineers and firemer have been shipped to Aurora, Ill, where they will be further examined for employ-ment on the Burlington. Most of the ap-plications come from Germans.

#### THE B. AND O. LOAN. Determined Opposition Against Grant

ing the Relief. BALTIMORE, Feb. 20 -A very dete mined opposition is developed here against granting the relief asked of the city by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It has been discussed on the exchanges, and many prominent men are emphatic is

and many prominent men are emphatic in their opposition.

It is said by the president of the railroad company that an extension of the \$5,000,000 loan will work no bardship to the city, while it will give the road the use of the money at 4 per cent. Interest instead of 6 per cent, which will be a great saving to the road, and assure it from passing into the control of outside parties.

Now there is trouble about the recent appointment of directors on the part of the city in the company. The city council has passed an ordinance giving to itself the powers to appoint directors without the intervention of the mayor, and it is in his bands for approval or rejection. It was alleged before the ordinance was passed that some of the directors nominated and confirmed are under control of the syndicate, but that has not been demonstrated, nor is it known who are the suspected directors. The impression is gaining ground that this directorship squabble is a political movement. If the mayor returns the ordinance without his approval it is thought the council will not be able to pass it over the veto, as a two thirds vote will be required.

# UNREPENTANT REBELDOM

VOICED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY BY BRIGADIER" VEST.

The Grand Army of the Republic Subjected to a Tirade of Abuse and Stigmatized as Claim Agents and Professional Veteraus.

The amendment of Senator Wilson, of Iowa, to the dependent pension bill, started a debate vesterday the influence of which can never be calculated. It gave Senator Vest an opportunity to treat the country to an old-fashioned rebel yell that echoed and re-echoed until the Senate chamber rang with its disloyal tones, and when the tirade of abuse was concluded he seemed as proud of his effort as though he had saved the country from some dire disaster.

In the course of the debate Mr. Plumb In the course of the debate Mr. Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the army, referring particularly to the fact that when the war closed the army would have placed one of the leaders at the head of the government, and could have dictated its own terms, but had asked nothing except to be permitted to disband and return to peaceful avocations. He did not believe that any patriotte man, any man who looked with patriotle fervor on that portion of the country's history when 2,000,000 of men sprang to arms, to maintain the government, would ever be willing to oppose the ensciment of any law whereby any of the men should be drawn from the ban of poverty and given at least a decent livelihood.

The bill as it came from the committee

poverty and given at least a decent livelihood.

The bill as it came from the committee was, perhaps, a step in the right direction. It was not what it ought to be, and he had sought to make it better. There was to be the said no insinualions in the Senate or elsewhere that the Union soldiers were to be the beneficiaries under the bill in the sense of being suppliants or unworthy persons. He did not think that partisanship would go that far, and, if it did, he believed that the American people would refute it. Congress was not now dealing with slender resources, but was dealing with alundance. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just; more was not asked for.

Mr. Vest said that he had not had the

abundance. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just; more was not asked for.

Mr. Vest said that he had not had the slightest idea when he spoke to Mr. Witson's amendment of producing the burst of patriotic, fervid eloquence which the Senate had just listened to. They had heard a good deal about almshouses and veteran soldiers. In the state of Missouri there were no federal soldiers in almshouses, and he was proud to say that there were no confederate soldiers in almshouses, either. When Gen. Les surrendered at Appomatox there was but \$5,000 muskets left of that splendid army which had faced the world in arms and which had been battered and beaten back by overwhelming numbars. Out of companies which had gone into that terrible struggle from 125 to 180 men strong only ten had gone ack to their kindred and their homes. The south to-day was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot and shelled and saber struck for their honest convictions, and they asked no pension and would not take it (God be blessed). They were not in almshouses, and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of federal soldiers in almhouses? They were not there. He was tired and sick of the insinuations of robbery, and pretense, and bypocrisy in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the Union. He had personal friends among them and (as he had said before) he would give to every disabled or dependent soldier of the federal arm, and the wildows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in the service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for the confederate soldiers "if God had blessed our cause."

Why the talk that Congress had not done enough for the Union soldiers when the country well and the last of the contry of the pendent in the history of the world? The Senate had been told to-day that the country owel

country had paid out since 1865 \$883,090,000 for pensions—a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world? The Senate had been told to-day that the country owed the soldiers a debt of eternal gratitude because they had not with mailed hand selzed the government.

A great military and political organization—the Grand Army of the Republic—had thrown its lance into the debates of Congress and had sent bills to their accredited senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the President of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duties, and vetoed an enactment which he considered improper, he had been threatened by the officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared to make his presence known in the city where it held its annual meeting. There was a limit to human evolurance. He had voted for persion bills, coerced by his position, because he was honestly anxious for the honor and glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife, respected the fair and gallant soldiers of the Union and were willing to give them even more than they demanded. "But," he repeated with strong emphasis, "there is a limit, and I have reached it. I will be driven no father by claim agents and plunderers his executive duties, and vetoed an enact no father by claim agents and plunderer in the garb of soldiers. For the honest and brave and real soldiers of the Union I am brave and real soldiers of the Union I am willing to vote any amount of pensions. In this city is a corps of men engaged in inventing legislation to take more money out of the federal treasury. The report of the commissioner of pensions set was passed there was some 30,000 applications for pensions pending. The very next year the number of applications jumped to 110,000. The claim agents invented that law and put a limitation on it, and the number of applications for pensions for pensions for pensions of the pullations for pensions jumped, is one year, plications for pensions jumped, in one year from 30,000 to 110,000, and the amount of

disbursement from \$30,000,000 to \$51,000,

Mr. Vest went on to say that of the ?, Mr. Vest went on to say that of the 2, 200,000 men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of war, there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions on account of disability. Such military execution, he said, had never been known in the history of the whole world. The confederates had thought that they had poor powder and ordunce stores, and yet, making due allowance for the effect of climate in producing disability, it would appear that one confederate soldier, half clothed and half fed, had disabled three of his adversaries. There ance for the effect of climate in producing disability, it would appear that one confederate soldier, half clothed and half fed, had disabled three of his adversaries. There had been no such destruction in military amals since the children of Israel marched through the wilderness destroying whole nations in a single day. The markmanship of the Persian prince in the "Arabian Nights," whose arrows crossed mountains and rivers and despised space in their flight had been nothing to that of the confederate soldier. His bullet must have hit two or more at the same time, and struck where it was not simed. Fifty percent, of all the host of the Union armies were applicants for pensions on account of disability. Who (he asked) believed that they were honest applicants? Who believed that these pension bills had not degenerated fato a political abuse which cried aloud, in the faces of all honest men, for redress? He had great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber, and in the words which he had spoken he had wished to give an opportunity to some of them who had lurked back in the contest over the bill to throw his shining lance among "the confederate brigadiers," and try to carry off the Republican nomination for the presidency. A recent dispatch from Paris had caused political candidates to become as thick "as leaves in Vallambrosa." Before that dispatch had come under the yeasty waves of the ocean the Republican party had been in the condition of the man who, having gone home some hours before his usual time in the morning, and having been asked why he had gone home so soon, replied that every other place in town was shut up. The door of the Republican party were now open, and presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quantity or locality. The Sanate had been engaged for some days past in a political auction for the soldiers' vote. First had come his friend from Nebraska (Mr. Manderson), backed by the Grand Army EDUCATION AND LABOR.

of the Republic, and he (Mr. Vest) had listened with real gratification to his dulcet and medulated voice from the beginning to the end of his speech. Even that senator's fliegs at the President of the United States had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier vote; and when he received a floral tribute as a token of regard from his admiring constituents behind him he (Mr. Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that the illies should have been embroidered over the portals of the white house. That was the object of all the debate, of all the bidding for the soldier vote of the country in the coming contest. When the senator from Nebraska took his seat he (Mr. Vest) had thought that the bid was in his favor. But that the present occupant of the enalities senator from Maine (Mr. Frge), had "caught the eye of the auctioneer"—the Graud Army of the Republic—and had "gone one better:" that senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the federal army. He (Mr. Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the senator from Maine, when his friend from Kanasas (Mr. Plumb) came to the front and outbid the senator from Maine by an amendment to the bill which would increase the expenditure under it fifty or seventy-five million dollars. He (Mr. Vest) had then been strongly of opinion that the auction should close and the prize be given to the senator from Kansas; but then the senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom) had come to the front and made a bid from that great prairie state which had staggreed his (Mr. Vest') conviction as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anxiety waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction.

The Senate had not yet heard from his dulcet-tongued friend from towa (Allison), who had kept his seat and merely nodded acquiescence to the most extreme propositions for the benefit of the ex-soldiers. Nor had the Senate yet heard from the disstated that he came as the representative of the people of the state of Virginia, of which he was a native and a resident. He also stated that it was a matter of serious regret that the committee appointed by the legislature of Virginia to advocate the passage of the bill was not with him, as they expected to be. He said that the feeling of the people, not only of Virginia, but of the whole south, was almost unanimous in favor of the passage of this bill. There were some few who objected to it, and among them, to his great astonishment, was one of the great educators of the state, Gen. Armstrong, president of the Hampton School. Gen. Armstrong, until lately, had been in favor of the bill, but for some unaccountable reason he had declared against it, his principal reason being that it took away from the people of the south the great ideas of self-help.

Prof. Langaton's arguments in the main were in answer to this proposition of Gen. Armstrong that federal aid would cause the people of the south to forget that self-help was the great and moving principle in education as well as in all other things. He then showed very conclusively that in tien. Armstrong's own school at Hampton, as well as in all the schools of the south, aid granted cither to national, state, or charitable institutions or people did not take away the independence of the pupil or of the institution for the state. His argument on this point was absolutely conclusive.

Having disposed of this question, Prof. Langaton then gave a history of the condition of the south, of the Freedman's bureau, and of the condition at present. He showed that liliteracy was so great in most of the who had kept his seat and merely nodded acquiescence to the most extreme propositions for the benefit of the ex-soldiers. Nor had the Senate yet heard from the distinguished senator from Ohio (Sherman), who, in such a contest, ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote which (candidates thought) was to determine the contest. Neither had the Senate yet heard from the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls), who had been nominated by the District of Columbia, and every one knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most disinterested and unselfish motives. He (Mr. Vest) would rather have the nomination from the District of Columbia than from any state in the Union, because, as nation from the District of Columbia than from any state in the Union, because, as every one knew, it came from the heart and never from the pockets. No man, woman, or child in the District had any other object than the promotion of the national honor and prosperity. And so, when he read in a Democratic paper of Washington last Sunday (before attending church) that the presiding officer of the Senate was the nominee of the District of Columbia, he said: "Eureka; we have found the man at last, and the question is finally settled."

In conclusion Mr. Vest said: Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to

If that be unparliamentary make the most of it.

Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Vest and remarked that the Republicans were not situated as the Democrats were. The Republicans had a variety to select from; the Democrats could only nominate one man—they had no other.

Mr. Platt read an extract from President Cleveland's letter of acceptance against the policy of a second presidential term, and argued therefrom, sarcastically, that Mr. Cleveland could not be the candidate referred to.

other man whom it would dare put in nomination.

Mr. Plumb also replied to the speech of the senator from Missouri. He might perhaps (be said) congratulate himself on not being a candidate for the presidency, and being a candidate for the presidency, and being a candidate for the presidency, and being therefore entitled to be considered a free lance in the contest. The senator from Missouri had nothing but words of contempt and ridicule for the soldiers of the Union. The senator was welcome to the position he had assumed. He had enlarged the scope of the debate, not for the special purpose of ridiculing senators who were supposed to be presidential candidates, but for the purpose of arguing against the whole idea of pensions to Union soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise. vote, and would not submit to its being

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE Decides on the Time for Holding the

Comes but Once in Every Four Years-When the programme at Kerpan's Washngton Theater was about half finished last night the curtain was rung down, and Patsecretary; Howard Clagett, corresponding secretary, and M. I. Weller, treasurer in place of Mr. Dorsey Clagett, who resigned the postulation. Reilly, the manager of the company playing there, stepped before the footlights and demanded to know if Mr. Eugene Kernán, the pronrietor, was present. Word was at once sent to the box office, and Mr. Kernan came forward, not knowing what to expect. He did not fear a repetition of the flasco at the National last week, as his house had been well patronized. When he stepped upon the stage, Mr. Reilly in a few happy remarks presented him with a handsome diamond studded gold watch on behalf of his employes and friends and as a remembrance of his 18th birthday. Mr. Kernan having reached the age of 52 years yesterday. Mr. Kernan was completely taken by surprice, but expressed his thanks in a short speech. After the performance he reiterated his thanks in a more substantial way at Harvey's. there, stepped before the footlights and de-

Before resigning Mr. Clagett handed a statement of his accounts, which was referred to the finance committee.

Messrs, Mills Dean and Chairman Lutricil spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Claggett's efficiency as an officer, and of the faithful work he had rendered.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring treasurer.

Mr. Clagett acknowledged his gratefulness, and among the things he said was that his feelings were and will be always with his party.

with his party.

Mr. Julius Emper then offered the follow

Mr. Whitney's motion that the polls open

# HIS HEAD SPLIT OPEN

Angry Stepson.

will begin his new and novel exhibition here this evening at Lannon's Opera House, and will continue for three evenings.

Mr. Ashby Miller and bride returned to their home in this cit y yesterday after an extended tour through the north.

Cards are out for the wedding of the Rev. J. W. Kirk, son of ifarrison Kirk, of this city, to Miss Gertrude Bratt, of Oxford, Md. to take place on the 20th instant. It will be remembered that Mr. Kirk is one of the Alexandria boys who left here several years ago to study for the ministry, and is now pastor of the M. P. church at Crisfield, Md.

Mr. B. A. Window, of this city, has sold to Mr. H. O. ciongation, for \$18,009, a house and lot fronting ab feeton it street, between Severatenth and Eighteenth Miceis northwest, Washington.

During the roonth of February the clerk of the corporation court issued ten marriage licenses and recorded twenty seven deeds. In the county court there were two narriage licenses and recorded twenty seven deeds. The Alexandria county court adjutenced on The clay to the regular May ferm.

W. H. Hack, administrator of the M. Hatch, decessed, having and ordered to be recorded.

R. H. Phillips has petitioned for a new road leading from the Asyndauct bridge through a leading f An inquest on the body of Charlotte Parker

non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against the bill, and I say here now that I hope it may "die the death" in the other branch of the national Congress, and if not there, at the hands of the Executive. If that be unparliamentary make the most of it.

Mr. Televiand could not be the candidate referred to.

Mr. Teller rejoined with the statement that inotwithstanding the letter of accept ance, the great Democratic party had no other man whom it would dare put in nomination.

HUGHY KERNAN'S BIRTHDAY

A Handsome Present

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS. items of Interest Gathered for the

"Republican's" Readers.

Phillip Phillips, the great singing pilgrim,

ill begin his new and novel exhibition here

bis evening at Lannon's Opera House, and

way at Harvey's.

An inquest on the body of Charlotte Payker (drowned) was reported to the court, and corone is services only allowed.

On motion of James Caton, esq., it was ordered that the valuable papers and records, now in mass of centusion in one of the old the corresponding to the court of the court room, be classified and arranged by the clerk as a pari of the files of the court and records.

Letters of administration were granted to S. Brent on the estate of Whitam Anderson, decrased.

The following special pollement have been appointed for Jefferson magisterial district samuel stewar and sitas field.

The supe visors of Alexandri awill meet at the court house on the second Tuesday in this month.

An attachment was served by Sheriff Valled.

month.

An attachment was served by Sheriff Veilch vesterday on the seal eviate of Silas/Smots, defendant, in case of Thomas Siace vs Silas/Smots. This is a case of scendal and blefamation of character brought for \$1,000 damages, and will be tried at the May term of the

# The \$10,000 house-Potomac Fair.

Speaker Cartisle's Son Critically III. Wichitta, Kan., Feb. 29,-Hon. John G, Car isle, Speaker of the House of Representative who arrived in this city inst week is slift ditained at the bedside of W. K. Carling, be eldest son, who lies in a critical condition.

The \$10,000 house - Potomac Fair.

Prof. John M. Langston Discusses the

Blate Hill. The House committee on education and labor met yesterday morning and listened to a very able argument by Prof. John M. Largeton in favor of the passage of the Blair bill. The members of the committee present were Messre. Candler, chairman: Lane, Remington, O'Donnell, Taylor, Rus-

Lane, Remaington, O Donnell, Taylor, Russell, Beldin, White,
Prof. Laugston, in opening his address,
stated that he came as the representative of
the people of the state of Virginia, of

was the general sgent, traveling all over the south, of the Freedman's bureau, and of its condition at present. He showed that Illiteracy was so great in most of the southern states that the men who could not read the ballots they cast held the balance of power politically, and made a strong appeal to the committee for national aid to remedy this great and prowing evil. He said that the states and the people were doing sill that was possible for them to do, and it was the duty of the national government to supplement that work with its power and purse. After quoting from an address by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the general agent of the great Peabody fund, Mr. Langston closed his remarks.

Mr. Pennington, a member of the committee from Delaware, put some questionato Prof. Langston about the right and power of the United States government to pass such a measure as the Blair bill—in other words Mr. Pennington raised the constitutional question. Unfortunately 12 o'clock arrived and the committee, under the rules of the House, had to adjourn, so that the questions could not be answered, though Prof. Langston professed his readiness to answer them satisfactorily in the brief space of five minutes. The address was listened to with marked attention by the members of the committee present and a few persons who had assembled in the committee room.

After the committee had adjourned Mrs. Hunt, in conversation with Mr. Pennington relative to his questions to Mr. Langston,

After the committee had adjourned Mrs. Hunt, in conversation with Mr. Pennington relative to his questions to Mr. Langston, said to him: "Mr. Pennington, we women cannot see the difference between the United States government giving \$1.25 in money to aid the schools and its giving a section of land worth \$1.25." This remark coming from a lady floored the constitutional lawyer from Delaware.

There is an evident intention upon the pert of the committee to smother the Blair off. The Republican members present, however, annotuced that they lotended, if possible, to have the bill come to a direct vote, and would not submit to its being

District Primarles. The central Democratic committee met last night at their old headquarters in the Jockey Club rooms, Vernon building, cor-ner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. Thomas J Luttrell, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order, election of officers to fill vacancies, which resulted as follows: Mr. Charles F. Rowe,

the position.

Before resigning Mr. Clagett, handed a

Mr. Julius Emmer then offered the following resolution: 'That the date of holding the primary meetings in each of the legislative districts of the District of Columbia be fixed for the 18th of March and that the convention be held on the 14th of March and that the chairman of this committee be authorized to issue the usual call for the election of three delegates and two alternates.''

Various amendments and substitutes were offered, and, finally, an amendment was greed to holding the primaries on April 16, and the convention the day folat 7:30 o'clock p. m., and close at 8:30 p. m. was adopted and the meeting then ad-

# By the Blow of a Hatchet from an

Otto Robinson, an old celored man, and is stepson, George Richardson, aged 21 ears, lived together at 1233 Twenty-second street northwest, and until a few mhutes of 6 o'cleck last right everything seemed to have moved very smoothly with them. The old man, it appears, had occasion to build a fire, and, seeing some kinding wood in the yard, took it. Richardson caught him in the act and remonstrated, stating that he had no right to take what did not belong to him. The old man did not see the force of his stepson's logic, and was about to pass into the house, when the latter served him and caused the wood to drop to the ground. Robinson got angry, and, wh content with abusing Richardson, proceeded to give him a threabing. The old man being well built and plucky, rather reared Richardson, who, seeing a hitchet near him, served it, and struck the old man on the head seven times with it, splitting the skull open. Not withstanding his bijuries Richardson, who tow this higher had been wood to be the ways the higher and the him. treet northwest, and until a few minutes en. Notwithstanding his logarity of fought his stepson, who throw aw a batchet, and taking a knife out of the abilion. the hatchet, and taking a knife out of his packet stabbed Robinson in the abdoman. The old man fell unconscious from the less of blood, and Richardson, recovering from his madness, attempted to escape, but did not go far before he was arrested by Odher Thomas Britt, who had heard of the affair, and was going to the house at the line. The injured man was taken to Freedman's hospital, where his wounds were pronuced serious, and possibly fatal. Richardson was locked up at the third precluct station house, and refused to take about the matter other than to say that the old

the matter other than to say that the old man was to blame. The neighbors rather sile with Robinson, whom they think ought to have been allowed the kindling wood The \$10,000 house-Potoman Falt. Bon't miss the great drive sale at W. H. Hoeke's March I. 2, and 5.

# WEST VIRGINIA RESOURCES

AN ABLE SPEECH BY HON, STEPHEN B

Its Situation and Position in the Union -Its Accessibility-Its Vast Mineral Resources-The Gate State to the Boundless West.

WHERLING, W. VA., Feb. 29 .- A convention of business men of this state, which was very lragely attended, was held here to-day. The principal address was delivered by Hon, S. B. Elkins. It was as fol-

ered by Hon, S. B. Elkins. It was as follows:

Until this time no organized effort has been made to bring to the general attention of this country and of Europe the intrinsic wealth of West Virginia. The state presents unusual opportunities and advantages to the immigrant, the mechanile, farmer, manufacturer, business man, an despitalist.

The local press has done its work well, but, in the language of an illustrious queen when coqueting with the wisest of kings, "the half of the greatness was not told."

According to its area, West Virginia is the richest state in the Union in natural resources, particularly in coal, from ore, and timber, which furnish the basis of so much wealth and which go so far toward making a country great and prosperous. West Virginia dees not need the machinery of exaggreration employed by the modern boomer to call attention to her advantages. They are apparent to the casual observer. The besuitful scenery, healthful climate, inexhaustible mines of coal and from ore, forests of fite timber, and fertile valleys need only to be known and understood to draw within her borders people seeking employment and homes, business men, manufacturers, and capitalists desiring to make investments.

make investments. SITUATION AND POSITION IN THE UNION An impression exists that West Virginia is a far off southern state almost inaccessible by ordinary lines of travel. Washing, its most important city, is father north than Philadelphia, and Charleston, its capital, is on a line but little south of Washington city.

on a line but little south of Washington city.

With one arm the state reaches north to within 160 inlies of Lake Erre: with the other extends east to within 75 miles of tide-water at Baltimore, and 60 miles of the capital of the great republic. Two thirds of its territory lies as far north as Onlo. West Virginia borders on the great state of Pennsylvania 125 miles, is fdivided by the Potomac river from the state of Marylan 1 for 180 miles, and by the Ohlo river from the state of Ohlo for a distance of more than 200 miles.

for 180 miles, and by the Oblo river from the state of Oblo for a distance of more than 200 miles.

By rail West Virginia can be reached in less than one hour from Pittsburg, in two hours from Baltimore and Washington, in five hours from Philadelphia, Columbus, and Chelmati, in seven hours from New York, and in fonteen hours from Chicago. The state lies on the great highway from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. Two trunk lines of railroad pass through it from east to west. For the population on the Atlantic seaboard, reaching from Philadelphis to Richmond, the natural and best route to the west is through West Virginia. The old national road, which in its day corresponded in commercial importance to the great Pennsylvania railroad of to-day, was built through what is now the territory of West Virginia. Lying on both sides of the Alleghany range of mountains the state looks east and west, and divides its trade and commerce between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard. The situation makes it easy of access from all the great centers of population, and its position in relation to the whole country and its markets is censopulation, and its position in relation to he whole country and its markets is cen-

ral, commanding, and important. POPULATION AND AREA.

The state has fifty-four counties, with a present population of about \$80,000. Sixty per cent. of the working people in 1880 were engaged in agriculture.

The area is 24,780 square miles, more than twice as large as the state of Maryland, two-and a half times as large as Massachusetts with 2600,000 population, and larger than Massachusetts. New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined.

The kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands have together a population of more

than 10,000,000 people. The area of West Virginia is greater taup " areas of both WEALTH AND RESOURCES.

Fing 10,225,341 acres. The average value of the cleared lands was \$21.05; wooled ands, \$1.00 per acre. In that year the hay product yielded about \$4.000,000, and the your \$6.00,000, and the value of manuscruted products was more than \$22,000,

West Virginia is traversed from north to south, a distance of about 240 miles, by the great Appalachian system of mountains, forming within the state two and someimes three distinct ranges, which stretch a width from east to west across its bor-

in whith from east to west across its borders for nearly 200 miles.

Never falling springs and streams of pure water break out from the sides of the mountains, making the state one of the best watered in the Union. Two thirds of the state is underlaid with coal, its area reaching in extent 16,000 square miles, more than that of Pennsylvania or England, while six navigable rivers flow through its borders.

white six havigant to the holders alternate products. Mountains, hills, and valleys alternate upon a surface which is fertile from the lowest valley to the highest stummit. The mentiones and bills, when cleared, yield abundaily the richest grasses, making grazing and dary farms of unsurpassed excellence. The Alleghaay mountains will yet largely contribute to the dairy products consumed on the Atlantic seaboard and for exactly a furone. xport to Europe. Within 300 miles of tidewater and 100

Within 300 miles of tidewater and 100 miles of the Ohio river hundreds of thousands of acres of good agricultural lands in West Virginia can be bought for from \$1 to 85 per acre, the timber on which will pay for the clearing and lencing. These lands are underlaid with coal which will yield from 5,000 to 6,000 tons per acre, and which will some day be worth, with transportation facilities to market, 10 cents per ton royalty in the ground.

will some day be worth, with transportation facilities to market, 10 cents per ton
royalty in the ground.

Fuel and transportation are among the
greatest factors, and in a certain sense the
greatest factors, and in a certain sense the
greatest in this industrial age, Civilization
and commerce, the necessities and comfort
of man, are most dependent upon and most
affected by them. Fuel is the more serious
and the more important, because upon it
mainly depend transportation and the
manufacturing interests.

One legle railway corporation, and not the
hargest in the country, consumes annually
1,000,000 tons of cont, costing about \$2,000,
000, to feed the ergioes that draw its enormous tonnage. In West Virginia coal is
cheaver at the mouth of the mines than in
England. The state offers to all railroad
and manufacturing interests within and
contiguous to its barders the cheapest fuel
in the world. In 1885 Pennsylvania and
7.37 miles of completed railroad. Onlo,
7.005 miles, Virginia, 2 673 miles, while West
Virginia had only 1,000 miles. Tous surrounded by a network of railroads, it cannot be long before they will push across her
boundaries, furnishing adequate facilities
for transporting to market her rapidly increasing products. e transporting to market her rapidly in-

EMBRUATION TO THE WEST As far hack as 1800 the tide of popula-lon from the east to the west passed over the Allegham mountains to seize and oc-my the fertile lands of the Massissippi alley. After 1850 this great movement eached and accupied the lands belonging of the great Rocky mountain system and he Parlite coast.

to the great Recky mountain system and the Pacific coast.

During the last seventy years all of the last and most available lands for agriculture to the west have been taken. It is becoming difficult to had low-priced agricultural lands there, or lands belonging to the government suitable for agriculture, which can be bought at the minimum government price. The great American desert, laid down in our early geographies, has proven to be a myth. It is to day covered with farms, and furnishes graving for millions of shreet, cattle, and horses.

Already the tide of population that for three quarters of a century has moved with

such persistence to the west is abating. It has broken itself against the great chain of the locky mountains and the Pacific coast, and is alowly but surely making its way back and acting in toward the Alleghany mountains, the south, and the great southwest. A perceptible perentage of our immigration in not now going west.

There is no longer any frontier is the west. West Virginia and the states covering the Alleghany mountains down to the guif have become the frontier. The next great step in the order of national progress and development is the occupation of their great forests, and the opening up of their mines. They can, and will, largely absorb our increase in population, and furnish employment, homes, and his loss opportunities for unborn millions.

Finding the last thirty wars the portly and

for unborn millions.

During the last thirty years the north and west have enjoyed eras of unexampled prosperity. The next great advance in inaterial prosperity must take place in the

prosperity. The next great advance in material prosperity must take place in the south.

After a lapse of over a quarter of a century the south, is beginning to emerge from the paralysis, desoiation, distress, and despair that have hung over her people and their industrial interests as the result of war and defeat.

The commercial relations with the northern states are becoming better and more closely established. The routes of transportation and travel in this country during the last forty years have been almost entirely from east to west. This will be to some extent modified as the south comes into prominence, and takes her true industrial position in the Union.

New routes will be established between the north and south to meet the definants of increasing the trade and commerce. The great wealth of matural resources belonging to the south united to free labor makes liet development and progress certain. The time is close at hand when the south the time is close at hand when the south will not send away its products to be manufactured, paying not only the cost of their transportation, but a profit to the manufacturer, and the cost of transportation on the manufacture articles which its people consume. This incubus so long resting upon the south, hindering and impeding her in the march of progress, is about to be removed. The south will not only manufacture nearly everything needed for consumption within its own borders, but something more to sell to her neighbors and send abroad.

Up to 1801 there had not been produced in any single year in the United States more than \$50,000 tons of pig from. It is estimated that during the coming year the state of Alabama alone will manufacture (00,000 tons of pig iron, which will sell for more than \$5,000 000.

It is estimated that agriculture yielded to the southern farmers in 1853 \$75,000,000 more than in 1896. The value of the corn or palone was \$28,000,000 greater in 1857 than in 1806.

orop alone was \$25,000,000 greater in 1887 than in 1886.

Over \$100,000,000 were spent in building and equipping new and improving old railroads in the south last year.

The spgregate value of all the products of the cotton mills in the south was \$13,000,000 in 1880.

According to a careful estimate, in order to allow the south its proportion of the railroads of the country to enable it to transact its increasing business, it would require by the time they could be built, 40,000 miles in addition to what it now has, if the rails should cost \$30 per ton, this item alone would amount to more than \$100,000,000,000. The south will surely manufacture a part of these rails as well as the other materials and equipment necessary to \$100,000,000. The south will surely manufacture a part of these rails as well as the other materials and equipment necessary to the completion of 40,000 miles of railrond. During the last eighty years there have come to our shores from Europe and other lands over 14,000,000 people, more than the ocmbined population of the three kingdoms of Denmark. The Netherlands, and Belgium. History furnishes no parallel to this great movement. It is estimated during the last year the number of emigrants to the United States reached about 650,000. The increase in population in the United States is about 30 per cent, for each decade, or 3 per cent, per annum. At this rate we are adding to our population about 2,000,000 per annum, more than three times the population of West Virginia in 1850. This increase will go ou. Land, homes, and employment must be found for the same. The states having gread, nucccupied lands, mines, and turber offer the best advantages for largely aborbing this annual locrease.

West Virginia bordering on Pennsylvania and Obio, with angely the same elimate, the same soll and same rivers, with her rich valleys, her forests of all varieties of timber almost untouched, and her mines of coal and for one only opened here and there.

almost untouched, and her mines of coal and from ore, only opened here and there, and larger in area and quantity thus those of Otio and Pennsylvania is certain, under In 1880 the state had 62,674 farms, covering 10,225,341 acres. The average value same or a greater degree of development,

same or a greater degree of development, progress, and properly than either of these great states.

While nature has done so much for the state, man has done very little. With her natural advantages. West Virginia has the the basis of much that makes a state great, powerful, and prosperous, its people contented and happy. Still she has linggred in the match of progress and development. We of West Virginia, interested in the welfare and progress of the state, should, in all proper ways and by all proper means.

welfare and progress of the state, should, in all proper ways and by all proper means, make its attractions, advantages, and resources widely known. This will bring what is most needed and desired—more farms, more boal and iron ore mines opened, more coke furnaces, more mills, more capital, more towns, cities, and a population reaching millions instead of hundreds of thousands.

The state has no debt. Taxes are low, the people are liberty-lowing and lawabiding, For the most part they live pure lives. Crime is rare, and, when committed, promptly punished. The laws are fair, liberal, and well administered. Under them the rights of the wage earners are gusranteed and capital is amply protected. If we do our duly and make wise use of the gifts nature has so bountifully lavished upon this fair state, happiness, prosperity, and more received. upon this fair state, happiness, prosperity, and progress will be the reward. The present is anapicious. Everything seems to point to success, to warrant confidence, execurace lone, and make the future encourage lope, and make the future bright for ourselves and our posterity.

#### MR. AND MRS. COCHRAN DINE Several Prominent Officials and Their

Ladies. Representative and Mrs. Bourke Cochran. I New York, entertained Secretary Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, Mr. Justice Lumer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, of New York; Mrs. Patten, Hon. and Mrs. Henry Edwardes, of the British legation; Mr. Clarke, of New York, and Miss Mack at dinner on Tuesday evening.

The Misees Shellabarger entertained a party of litteen at tuncheon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mettenn gave a dinner party and reception last evening.

Mrs. Wallach gave a dinner party and reception on Tuesday night.

Senator and Mrs. Stockbridge gave a dinner party last evening. Senator and sire, stocked a party at din-ner party last eventual, in . Welling entertained a party at din-ner last overling. Hepresentative and Mrs. Lioyd Bryce, of New York, entertained a company at

of New York, entertained a comony at dinner last eventing. Judge and Mrs. Strong, of Latreet, gave a card party last night.

Mrs. Storey gave a dinner party and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore King a card reception of Turiday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edwardes will spend a foreight with Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, after esturday.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain dined with Mr. George W. Childs in Philadelphia is at evening. He will dine with the Canada Club in New York, and sail on Saturday.

The the base -Princes Fair. The Femilia Bischool Concert occurs on Villay, with choice programme by local ameticus.

The Weather.

# The Weather. For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair weather, preceded by light rains, slightly warmer, light east to south winds. Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 78,97, 5 p. m., N.0°, to p. m., N° b°; mean temperature, N.0°; maximum, 28.0°; minimum, 24.0°; mean relative humidity, 64.0°; total precipitation.

# POTOMAC BOAT CLUB FAIR

HAS A BRILLIANT OPENING AT THE

RIFLES' ARMORY.

Bandsome Decorated Hall and Booths -Commissioner Webb Starts the Bazar Moving-Pretty Ladies Working With Good Results.

ics, and which has been remarkably popu-

1805, and which has been remarkably popular and successful, was again to the front last night in the opening of their fair and exhibition.

It was aharp 50 clock when Commissioner Webt's form was seen to enter the hall room of the National Rities amory, where the fair proper is held, and he was soon in the hands of the reception committee. Mr. Austin Herr, president of the club, escorted the gentleman to the platform, and in a few words introduced the commissioner to the assemblage. Mr. Webly ther, in turn, made a beautiful address, every word of which was spily chosen, and fell upon the ears of all with great delight. The hundreds of pretty sparkling eyes turned upon the speaker seemed to give him an incentive and enthusiasm that filled his mind with happy thoughts, and in concluding he opened the fair in the name of the District and with the sanction of the commissioners.

ommissioner».
The splendid orchestra played an operatio The splendid orthestra played an operatic selection, and the people started on a tour of inspection. To describe the beauties of the decorations of the hall and booths, and tell of the innumerable tutings on sais or to be voted for would be to deprive those going there of half the pleasure of a visit. The Potomacs can flatter themselves that they have the beauties of Washington working hard for them. The fair is for a good purrose, and that is to liquidate the \$4.500 debt on the boat house. This club has done much in contributing to the pleasure of the clivens of this District, and a chance is now given them to come forward to help a meritorious cause. The members are enterprising and mean to make their fair a success. An instance is that of Mr. John H. Doyle, of the Sunday Herald, second leurenant of the club. He told his comrades that he would publish that of Mr. John H. Doyle, of the Spadan Herald, second learnant of the club. Its told his comrades that he would publish the fair paper, called the Potomics and make money. He got cut the first copy last right, and it was a bright and newsy paper. Johnny, right from the start, has made money enough to pay for his paper, and, besides, have funds enough to pay for the rental of the hall during the fair. The paddle stand, of course, with its tempting allurements, made many happy, at the same time making its friends rejuice at the big receipts.

# CONGRESSIONAL NIGHT.

Largest Crowd of the Week at the Grand Army Fair. By far the largest crowd since the open-

ng night of the Grand Army fair in the Light Infantry's Armory was present last evening, it being executive and congressional night. It was almost impossible to move around the hall at will, and if a per-

sional night. It was almost impossible to move around the hall at will, and if a person wished to view the stands and booths it was necessary to fall into line with the crowd that circled around the armory. Congress was well represented in the throng. As usual the art gallery was well patronized. The bust of Gen. Custer excited many favorable comments.

An excellent programme has been arranged by Miss Bertha P. D. Lincoin for the gallery to-night. It will consist of two yoeal selections by Ales Kate Willard (one selection to be patriotic and the other a popular one), recitations by Prof. E. C. Townsend and Miss Aneta Hendrie, and various vocal selections by Miss Lincoin.

The doil stand was another center of attraction last night, and the fine collection was greatly admired. There are large dolls and small ones, white and black, blondes and brunettes, said one heather Chince. The majority of the dolls were denated by posts of the G. A. R. but the governors of Origon. Alaska, Kusas, and Maryland, Mrs. Secretary Whitney. Mrs. Secretary Endeont, Mrs. Penstor Palmer, Mrs. Secretary Stanferd, Mrs. Secretary Whitney. Mrs. Secretary Stanferd, Mrs. Secretary Manderson, and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie all sent handsome ones. Mrs. Francis, of the Truy Thurs., donated the negro doll, while the poor Chingmann's donor is unknown. The wife of the commander in oblef of the G. A. R. sent a flue doll yesterday.

Gen. Sheridan, at his last visit, halted in front of Farragut booth and inquired of one of the ladies in charge what she had pretty

Geb. Sheridan, at his last wisit, halted in front of Farragut booth and inquired of one of the ladies in charge what she had pretty to show him. She snewcord by holding cut a photograph of the general for his inspection. He laughed and passed on.

The Comp. Fire, the fair organ, authounced that the Connecticut Pie Company had donated a ple fifteen inches in circumstances. The company seemed insulted about something and it was explained when secretained that the pie was forly five inches in circumference.

It is not greenally known that daily from 11 to 1:30 the ladies serve hot lunches in the Grand Army building. Those attending will find food acceptable and at reasonable price.

price.

The \$10,000 house Potomac Pair. The Emancipation Celebration. The convention called to make arrangements for the celebration of the emancipation of the colored citizens of this District was held of the colored citizens of this District was held last night at the Capital City Guards' armory—Mr. Charles H. Marshall, chairmau, and W. C. Chese, secretary. The committee on credentials reported life, four delegates entitled to seata. A discussion arose as to the best way; to observe the day, and it was maily decided to have the parade, and Mr. J. W. Bronson was chosen marshal. Subsequently resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the District commissioners in selecting the Mary Hall building for an industrial school for colored children.

The \$10,000 house-Potomac Fair. Indorsed the Administration. Indorsed the Administration.

St. Patt, Miss., Feb. 29.—The Democratic state central committee to day selected May It as the date of the convention. President Cieveland's administration was manimusly indorsed and the declaration made that the Democrats are willing to stake the result of the election on the doctrines canucisted in his message.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Munimus, Miss., Feb. 29.—Bill Bresin has

Arrest of a Murderer.

Manusan, Mass., Feb., 28.—Bill Beesin has been arrested, charged with the murder of the Wetkins girl at Gainswille last sammer. He billed her while commuting a robbery.

The Stotes house—Paremae Patr.

What "Sun" Stock is Worth. Naw York, Veb. 29.—Five shares of New York Sus stock which had been hypothecased sold for \$5,550 to-day. Par value \$1,000

Gould and Sage Escape. New York, Feb 20.—The cases seather could and Sage have been dismissed.

Great Vintage of 1881 Great Vintage of 1881.
This remarkable vintage of G. H. Men Co.'s have a Per Changa. St., the finest from the results of the property of the property of the property of the remarket and promotived by connoisecurs surpassed for excellence and bonquet, is quoved by the the miset analysis of Prof. Ogden Decreates to contain in a marked gree less sloohel than other prominent bran therefore the purest and most wholess compagne.

The \$10,000 house -Potomac Fair.

# PERSONALITIES.

Ma, E. C. Vareverse, the Voginta soutpute, H. B. McKeys, of Pennsylvania, has been sppointed a messenger at the white house.

Mr. We. H. Chaurion, who was stricken with apoplexy last Tuesday, died yesterday, RESE ERNEST POSSART, the Gorman actor, was prescuted to the President yesterday by Coroner Levy, of New York.

October Levy, of New Yors.

M. R. Dillos, commander-in-chief, and Robert Atlen, adjustant general, Union Veterans Union, left last evening for New York city to attend the convention for the advancement of the one cent a day pension bill, and pay an official visit to their easiern comracts.